# SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Cartagena.

The Piracy Pronouncement of President Salmeron a Cause of Popular Panic.

**Anchors Still Down Amidst Intense** Alarm.

Insurgent Levies of Men and Money.

Prussian Action for the Preservation of Peace and the Rights of Property.

American and British Flags at Malaga.

The Insurgent Iron-Clad Captured by the Germans.

#### Will a Hohenzollern Assume the Crown of the Hidalgo?

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received by way of London from our correspondent at Cartagena, Spain: -

LONDON, July 24, 1873. The Herald correspondent at Cartagena reports specially, under date of the 23d inst., as follows: -

The decree issued by the Spanish President, Seffor Salmeron, declaring the rebel ships of the republican navy pirates, caused a great panic, and the remaining vessels will not leave port for Malaga as at first intended.

THREATS OF WOULD-BE TRAITORS. Violent threats are made against Salmeron and other members of the Madrid government

by parties who sympathize with the muti-PRUSSIAN VIGILANCE AGAINST PRIVATEERS. Later reports circulated in Cartagena state that the Prussian frigate Frederic Charles has

captured the rebel gunboat Vigilante, of the Spanish navy.

MUNICIPAL ALARM. Antonio Galvez is in command of the forces operating abroad, on the road between Torrevegia and Cartagena. The city of Cartagena is alarmed. The troops in the garrison are kept under arms.

GERMANISM FOR GOVERNMENT.

The Prussian Consul has hoisted his flag and threatened to burn several residences which are situated in the principal street of the city.

FOREIGN FLAGS IN PORT AT MALAGA.

The United States war ship Shenandoah, Captain Clark H. Wells, and a British man-ofwar are in port at Malaga.

French Report of Party Secession from the Madrid Parliament-Insurgent Levy on the City of Cartagena. BAYONNE, July 24, 1873.

Advices received here from Carlist sources state that the minority in Cortes intend to Lave Madrid and go to Cartagena, where they purpose establishing a separate government. They are endeavoring to induce Señor Pi y Margall to accompany them.

FEELING FOR THE FINANCES.

From the same source it is learned that the insurgents at Cartagena have enlisted 10,000 men, of different nationalities, in their cause and increased their forced contribution upon the inhabitants to \$80,000.

LIBERTY WITHOUT FRATERNITY. Colonel Naza has left Madrid for the pur-

pose of fomenting an insurrection in the province of Jaen.

His arrest has been ordered by the govern-

Provincial Disintegration and Oppo

sition to the Republic. MADRID, July 24, 1873. A collision between the inhabitants of Va-

lencia and the republican troops in that city is apprehended. Desertions from the government forces in

Valencia continue.

The War Steamer Vigilante Captured by the Prussians. Maprip, July 24, 1873.

The Prussian frigate despatched by the German Consul in pursuit of the Spanish war steamer Vigilante, which was captured by the insurgents, overhauled and captured her en route for Almeria, whither she was bound for the purpose of proclaiming that province an independent canton.

Señor Galvez, a Deputy to the Cortes, was in command of the Vigilante.

The German Ambassador has offered to deliver the captured vessel into the hands of the government.

MUNICIPAL DEFENCE AGAINST INSURRECTION AND ROYALTY.

A despatch from the town of Figueras, in the Province of Gerona, says the gates of the city have been closed, the streets barricaded and the authorities were prepared for defence

against the insurgents. A number of Carlists have been arrested, the privilege under the Zona Libra, and is applicable throughout the free beit-

and six priests, suspected of intriguing for Don Carlos, have been thrown into prison.

The Question of a New Dynasty for the Crown. Paris, July 24, 1873. The Journal de Paris to-day says the pro-

ject of placing a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern upon the throne of Spain has not been abandoned. A number of discontented Carlist leaders

and former liberal unionists are said to favor the Hohenzollern candidacy.

The Journal also says the Curé of Santa Cruz was proclaimed a rebel by Don Carlos for being concerned in this intrigue.

# DON CARLOS.

Herald Special Report from Lecumberry.

Royalist Preparation for an Assault on Pampeluna.

The Prince Captain Awaiting a Junction with Dorregaray.

French Volunteers Under the Banner of the Bourbons.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Lecumberry, France, by way of Lon-

LONDON, July 24, 1873. The HERALD correspondent at Lecumberry, France, reports as follows under date of today (24th inst.):-

By advice of Don Carlos his commanding general has hesitated to advance against Pampeluna, awaiting a junction of the force serving under Dorregaray with his army.

MUSTERING FOR ACTIVE MOVEMENT. The whole force serving under the Prince musters 15,000 men. It is fully armed.

FRENCH VOLUNTEERS. Numbers of French volunteers are arriving at the Bourbonist headquarters, demanding arms for service under the royal Spanish flag.

Barcelona Recruiting for Royalty. BARCELONA, July 24, 1873.

The gendarmerie, of this city, to the number of 250, have joined the Carlist forces.

#### CENTRAL ASIA.

His Highness the Khan of Khiva as a Regenerative Abolitionist.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. St. PETERSBURG, July 24, 1873.

A despatch from Khiva says the decree issued by the Khan on the 24th ultimo totally abolishing slavery throughout his dominions provides that all persons held in bondage shall be made citizens or returned to their native countries.

### FRANCE.

Internationalist Project for National Agitation -Marshal Bazaine's Trial-Parliamentary Progress Towards an Adjournment.

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 24, 1873. The government has received information which it regards as trustworthy that instructions have London to its subordinates in France to organize for a series of labor strikes throughout the Republic, to be carried into effect during the coming recess o

Increased vigilance on the part of the local authorities is ordered, and contact of the soldiery with foreigners is prohibited.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S TRIAL. Frederick Charles of Germany has ten dered to Marshal Bazaine evidence in his favor on his trial for the surrender of Metz to the Prussian army. The Marshal, however, declined to permit the evidence to be introduced.

PARLIAMENTARY PROGRESS. Permanent Committee of the Assembly, to sit at Versailles during the recess of that body, is members of the Left and one Bonapartist. The Duke d'Aumaie to-day asked leave of absenc

from the Assembly for the purpose of presiding over the court martial which is to try Marshal

The bill authorizing the construction of the Church of the Sacred Heart, a grand cathedral, on the Heights of Montmartre, overlooking Paris, passed the Assembly to-day after an exciting debate, in the course of which much violent religious partisanship was evoked. It is probable that the Assembly will adjourn o

Thursday next. SPECIE IN RAPID FLOW TO THE BANK. The specie of the Bank of France has increase 8.000.000 francs during the past week.

### RUSSIA.

Return of a Victorious Commander to the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. PETERSBURG, July 24, 1873. The Grand Duke Nicholas has returned from his ommand with the expedition against the Khan of Khivs. He arrived in this city to-day.

### MEXICO.

Important Decision Relative to Import Duties Principle of the New Tariff.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, July 24, 1873. The federal District Court here has pronounced an important decision favorable to importers of merchandise from foreign countries, denying the right of the government to collect a duty of onehalf per cent per pound on goods imported into

This decision is based on the provisions of the new tariff, and was made on the protest of Mata noros merchants against the exactions of this duty by the customs officials, who had persisted in ollecting it, although the former tariff, under which it was previously imposed, had been repealed. The effect of the decision will be to extend

# ENGLAND.

Discount at the Bank and on 'Change, with Bullion in Heavy Supply.

> A Soon of the Park Severe Storm and Damage to the Crops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 24, 1873. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced one-half per cent and is now four per

open market is (four o'clock P. M.) one-half per cent below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on

government securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by one per cent.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £805,000 since the last report. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £29,000.

AGRICULTURIST LOSSES. The western and northern counties of England were visited by severe thunder storms yesterday, causing great damage to property and the crops.

#### IRELAND.

Orange Lodges' Reception of Canadian Brethren TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, July 24, 1873. The Orangemen of Armagh made a demonstration yesterday in honor of the visit of a number of delegates from Canadian lodges. Fully five thou sand persons participated. There was no disorder.

#### KICKAPOO CAUTION.

The Efforts to Remove the Indians from Mexico.

Report of the Special Commissioners of the United States-Mexican Efforts to Prevent the Exodus-Demands of the Kickapoos-Kiowas and Comanches on the San Antonio Road.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1873. Colonel H. R. Clum, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day received the following communication from Messrs. H. M. Atkinson and Thomas G. Williams, Special United States Indian Commissioners to remove the Kickapoos from Mexico to the United States. The letter is dated :-

Mexico to the United States. The letter is dated:—

SARAGOSA, Mexico, July II, 1873.

We have the honor to report that on the 7th instant the Indian Chief Cheyum-Ka-Ko and Michael Thomas, our Kiczapoo interpreter, returned to Fort Duncan to notify us that the Indian Chiefs of the Kickapoo, Pottowattomie, Lipan and Mescalero tribes of Indians were assembled near Remolino awaiting a conference with the Commissioners. We immediately started for the camp and arrived there on the morning of the 9th instant and held a council with them. There were present nearly all the chiefs of the two tribes first named, together with the head chief of the Mescaleros, who was authorized to act for the Lipans. They informed us they had received word from a New Mexican Commissioner that he desired to see their principal chief at Saitillo, and that they had sent one of their chiefs there to see what this new Commissioner had to say on the subject of their removal to the United States; that although they would go what this new Commissioner had to say on the subject of their removal to the United States; that although they would go with us, yet they could not give us a final answer until the return of the Chief Wa-Pa-Si from Saltillo, which would be in a few days. They further insisted that they be allowed to go to the Kickapoo reserve, in Kansas, and there consult with the Kansas pertion of their tribe in reference to the selection of their reservation, and be permitted to remain there until the same had been selected. The head chiefs further desired that, after their arrival in Kansas, we would take three or lour of them to see the Great Father at Washington and talk with him in relation to their reservation. They also insisted on going

sas, we would take three or jour of them to see the Great Father at Washington and talk with him in relation to their reservation. They also insisted on going

Without an Escort of Troops, and wished to go a route far west of all settlements until they had passed Texas and reached the Indian Territory. The Mescalero chief did not long remain in the council, but said if they went they wished to go to the reservation on the head waters of the Pecos River, near Fort Stanton. While the council was in session the chief took a horse belonging to a Mexican and leit very unceremoniously, although it was thought he had only gone to Remplino to await the termination of our council with the Kickapoes, and would return in the afternoon. The Indians informed Colonel adontero, the Mexican commander, that a Mexican living at Remolino, some four miles distant, had been in their camp the previous day, and told them they would all be massacred if they returned to the United States, and, if not massacred, they would be disarmed and put upon an island and left to starve. Colonel Montero promptly sent an order for his arrest and had him brought to camp, where he was confronted by us. He denied at first making the statement, but finally admitted the fact and acknowledged that he had been to their camp. The President of Saragosa, who was with us, then and there sentenced him to fifteen days, imprisonment, and fined him in addition. On the following day the chiefs again met us

IN COUNCIL AT SARAGOSA,

and reiterated their former request and informed us Wa-Pa-Si vould return in a few days and in eight days they would meet us again, and if the Chief Wa-Pa-Si received from the Governor and the Commissioner from the city of Mexico a confirmation of Colonel Montero's statement relative to the desire of the Mexican government that they should return to the United States shat the whole matter would be concluded and that they would start immediately with us to the United States. Should they now fail to go the fault will be entirely with The

nel Montero we are chiefly indebted for the present favorable aspect of matters relative to the object of our mission. From the present condition of things we deem our success almost assured. We have had the whole resident population of Santa Rosa, Piedras, Negras, Remolino and other Mexican towns opposed to the success of our mission, and as rapidly as one obstacle was removed another has arisen; yet we trust no further serious obstacles will present themselves. We here desire to state the recent report of the presence of Kickapoo Indians on the San Antonio road is false, as the warriors of that tribe have not been out of Mexico recently, and the Indians referred to by the San Antonio papers are, as we believe, Comanches and Kiowas from the Indian Territory.

### STABBED BY A BOY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1873. cases have been so frequent that the citizens are becoming alarmed. The latest one recorded oc

### SUICIDE IN A CELL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1873. George Dunn, a negro confined in the Doyles town Jail, charged with indecent exposure, found dead in his cell this morning. He had torn several long strips from his bed with which he made a noose. Placing this around a staple in the wall, he mounted a chair and, kicking it from be-neath him, strangled to death.

### BURNING OF A STEAM LAUNDRY.

Shortly after one o'clock this morning the Worthington steam saundry, located at 751 South ington steam laundry, located at 751 South Third street, was discovered to be in flames. The alarm was almost instantly given, but it required fully fifteen minutes before a steamer put in an appearance, and by that time the building was almost gutted by the flames. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the building. The loss will reach between seven and eight thousand dollars; insured in the Fire Insurance Association for \$5,000.

### OFF FOR CAPE MAY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1873. The Pith Maryland regiment was h received and entertained by the State Fencible last evening, and departed for Cape May on

# INFAMY.

How the Philadelphia Sorceresses Were Arrested.

Three of the Victims Safely Lodged in the Station House.

EXCITEMENT IN

The Herald Correspondent Faces Them in Court.

Mesdames Jennings, Gooman and Wilmarth.

CLEAR CASE.

Each Held in the Sum of \$1,000 to Answer.

One of the "Mediums" Curses Her Betrayer.

Denials Met by Conclusive Proof of Guilt.

BREAKING THE NEWS.

The Quaker City First Informed of the Arrests Through the Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1873. went to the omce of one of the city Aldermen today, whose duties do not correspond with those of New York Aldermen, but who occupies precisely the same position as one of our Justices of the of my investigation regarding the letters I had written to and the responses I had received from those parties mentioned in my last, so that warrants were at once issued for the arrest of all of them. Those warrants were served by special officers appointed for this purpose, and, with the exception of one, all were successful in their mission.

MRS. WILMARTH FIRST ARRESTED. Officer Rowland proceeded to the house of Madame Wilmarth, and, when gaining admission. stated the purpose for which he had called, and, without many words, bade her accompany him to the station house. Madame Wilmarth is the exceedingly talkative and versatile creature upon whose dramatic talent I expatiated in my last, and her astonishment at the reading of the warrant

"What ?" said she, "I, an abortionist ?" Then cool, penetrating woman as she was, she immedi ately suspected me as the cause of her arrest, and broke out in something like the tollowing :- "I will admit that I received money from him to tell his fortune, but I assured him that I was no abortion ist." At the request of the lady she was led here and there that she might secure ball, but as she failed to do this, she is at this moment lodging in

It will be remembered that this woman's conversation with me, while being exceedingly profuse was very guarded, and that, while she denied performing abortion hersell, she agreed to take my imaginary young lady in charge and have the act performed by a gentieman friend of hers, who has an office upon Walnut street. Although the lady agreed to see the act fairly through; although every cent of the money was to pass into her hands from mine, and although she would thus become an accomplice in the crime, still I lelt sure at the time that to prove aught against her in this respect would indeed be quite a difficult task. Consequently, by way of a joke, I proposed to her the penalty of this is imprisonment for two years Thus it is that while Madame Wilmarth positively agreed to nurse the lady during all her trials-t live with her, eat with her and sleep with her in the same bed - so cunningly constructed will escape is the law that I lear she punishment for child murder, and dealt with only for fortune telling. letter to me, however, is quite clear, and in it she admits that she "will do all that she can for me." so that I really believe this confession upon her part must tell heavily against her in the hearing

to-morrow. Meanwhile two officers detailed to Brandywine street had arrested the woman known among Spiritualistic seances as Mrs. Dr. Jennings. At the ring of the bell the lady appeared, and one of the officers

slowly and deliberately read the warrant. "A warrant!" she cried. "Yes, madam, a warrant," he answered. "'Tis a mistake; it cannot be. A warrant! for

"For the sale of drugs and medicine to produc abortion." "Impossible!" she shricked.

Hereupon the other officer read the warrant' as the former had done, and bade her make all haste "I never do such things!" she went on, trembling all over like an aspen, and clutching at a chair for

support; "I never, never have done such things; it is all a foul mistake." 'That may all be true," returned one of the officers, "but it is something with which we have

nothing at all to do; so, come, prepare yourself to "But I have a lecture to deliver to-night." she went on, wildly-"a Spiritualistic lecture: my husband is there now, and it is time that I was there

also. I must go to the meeting, gentlemen,

must; I am expected and I must surely be there. "You can attend the meeting," said one of the officers, dryly, "by putting up \$600 bail for your prompt appearance at the Police Court to-mor row." Of course a woman of her standing and character could find no one to go her bail, and after addressing a hasty note to her husband she went with the officer to the station house. About one hour after this

HER HUSBAND APPEARED

at the headquarters of the police and desired to get a note from Captain Hines which would admit ment's conversation with her. His request was granted. He was an old man, with gray Lair and a white beard; an imbecile in intelligence, and devoid of ordinary common sense, fearfully pervous and confused, and, in a word, was just such a weak, stilly and maudlin individual as you always see holding a conspicuous place in every Spiritnalistic gathering, no matter where you happen

While all this was going on two other officers had gone to the house of Mrs. Kupp, the procuress, and these were the two who failed in their mission. It will be remembered that Mrs. Kupp was the coarse

MRS. KUPP NON EST.

and vulgar woman who came to interview me from the washtub, who had in the letter which I now hold directly agreed to do all that I asked of her, but who, upon confronting me, positively refused to keep her word. A stupid driver, instead of to a halt at the corner below, as directed, drove me directly to her door. Parties who visit this woman are not accustomed to come in a back as handsome as the one I was forced to use, and I felt all the while during the interview that she was terribly sus-

picious of me, and was not at all surprised when she refused to act as I had inferred from her letter mat she would. All that she would do was to tell me the names of two parties, one a man and one a woman, who had for many years conducted a part-nership business to manage such affairs, and whom she assured me were very efficient. I could not

the office of the physician twice upon the same day. I found him absent upon both occasions. Here, then, was a dead-lock for me, and I endeaded. deavored to follow up another policy. For a long time the woman turned the cold shoulder to me, but, finally, upon my whispering money to her, she explained to me, what I dwelt upon in my last, that her business was to bring young parties together by the administration of her own drugs, and finally she agreed to find me a party, for the sum of \$5, before the expiration of nine days.

SHE FOILS THE OFFICERS.

When the two officers called there to-night, although they were dressed as civilians, the cunning woman saw through the entire scheme, and at once began her tirade of lies.

'Does Mrs. Kupp reside here ?" was the question "What Mrs. Kupp ?" was her querry, in reply. "Why," returned one of the officers, "Mrs. Kupp

the clairvoyant and healing medium." "Oh! no, sir: she removed from here three weeks ago, and is now residing many miles from

What a bitter lie this was; for the woman who uttered it was the very creature I interviewed yesterday, and her advertisement is in one of the evening papers to-night.

The two officers suspected the deceit, but as they had not seen me to get a description of the female and as I was not there to identify her personally, they were absolutely compelled to withdraw and return to headquarters without her. She is one of the flithiest and foulest of the gang, and I am only too sorry that when the officers returned the hour was so late that I could not go over the ground again with them, and by my indentification secure her arrest. "MME. GOOMAN" BROUGHT IN.

Officer Joyce succeeded in bringing in Mme. Gooman, of No. 2 Slauson street, one of the most degraded and unclean hags you ever saw, so that all parties mentioned yesterday, with a single exception, are now lamenting their hard fate in close and solitary confinement, under the vigilance of a strong and efficient police. They are a motley throng—Jennings, with her pale face, bloodshot eyes and firey red hair—one of your temale Uriah Heeps, always so humble, and one who drawls out each word until it is a yard long; then Wilmarth, of theatrical and melodramatic temperament, Jennings' counterpart in every particular, being lat, fair and forty, bright, lively, and merry as a cricket-a woman who talks so fast that you cannot understand her, and a woman, by the way whom, we believe, would be an ornament, as far as conversational powers and versatility are concerned, among any order of society in which she should happen to be thrown; a real lively, sparkling grass widow, the mother of as lovely a daughter as you would meet in a fortnight's jour ney, but, withal, a fortune-teller and an abor-

Then comes Mme, Gooman, the great healing medium, a graduate from the office of a French physician, as she claims, but in reality a quack, humbug and hag. All that the police have brought in thus far illustrate different grades of crime, and are sufficient for the Court to make an example of To-morrow afternoon I must appear as the sole witness against them. My evidence is documentary, being confessions made over their own signatures, so that the hearing will be of short du-

# THE CITY SURPRISED.

The Herald Opening the Eyes of the Hearing-\$1,000 Bail in Each Case.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24-3 P. M. The hearing of the abortionists arrested last night was given at two o'clock this afternoon, and until the arrival of the early train, carrying the HERALD with it, not one of the local journals had the faintest idea that any extraordinary arrests had been made. At seven o'clock this morning the HERALD was everywhere, and all the local reporters thronged the police office to learn from the Captain the latest developments of the affair, but the Captain could give them no information apart from the item which they had already seen in the columns of this journal. The excitement throughout the city was very marked, and at the time appointed for the hearing the capacious court room was crowded with people and the steps outside were black with human forms. I was assured that no such crowd had ever beer correspondent's name was called a silence, like that of death, fell upon the audience.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER ON THE STAND. Alderman Beitler sat upon the bench, and, as my name was called, I approached the witness stand and took my oath. A copy of the affidavit which I had drawn up was before him, and I was called upon to state the gist of my communication to Mme Wilmarth. Around the witness stand all the reporters of the Philadelphia press were assembled, and, at a cautionary word from them to talk slow

I read the letter which she had written to me and I read also her the reply, in which she expresse her wish to a sist me, and then I gave the result of my interview in pretty much the same form as it appeared in to-day's HERALD.

Mrs. Jennings was the next against whom I had

appeared, and I reproduced my letter to her, along with her answer to it. Mrs. Goorman came next, and I disposed of her in pretty much the same manner. The other parties the detectives had failed to secure, but we tee

sure that ere many days they will all be arraigned. The prisoners were then questioned, and Mrs. Wilmarth said that she had no questions to put, nor did she contradict a single statement which i had made. I had calmly and deliberately studied the case throughout, and she picked no flaw

whatever in my evidence. THE "MEDIUMS" NOT MODERATE. Mrs. Jennings, however, was not so pacific, but rehemently denounced me in the most bitter terms. She madly asserted that the copy which I had made of her letter was incorrect, and that it was entirely different from the one she had sent Whereupon, at the suggestion of Alderman Reitler, I read her own bona fide communication, which corresponded with my copy, word for word The lady was surrounded with a disgusting set of her brother and sister Spiritualists, and in answer to their hurried whisperings she abused me from head to foot. Still, that one sentence in her letter, "Permit me to say that I understand your case perfectly and can give medicine to meet it, had its effect upon the crowd and speedily hushed her into silence.

seemed to be in a semi-unconscious state, so that ner questions addressed to me were wholly incoherent and could not be answered. My evidence was so clear, my proof so conclusive, that, after my dismissal, I was congratulated by the chief ials of the police and invited to the clubroom of the United Press Reporters of Philadelphia. The parties arrested are to appear at Court two weeks hence, and were told that they could "have their bodies" upon securing ball to the amount of \$1,000. At the time of this writing but one has obtained bail, so that the others will be obliged to spend the time intervening between this and Court in the somewhat propertable apartments of the station house The Philadelphia papers in the morning will contain copies of all my letters and all the details of my business, with which the renders of the HERALI were made familiar to-day. Thus, for the present. terminates this business.

A WORD IN PAVOR OF THE POLICE I cannot close this letter without speaking a word concerning the local police, for upon their kindness and regard towards me I cannot pro nounce too extravagant praise. Everything that would extend my information, everything that would secure my personal comfort, it has seemed to be their constant endeavor to supply. Had my work been such as to render liberal pecuniary compensation could not have shown a liveher interest in

the successful development of my designs. The Mayor has grouped around him an army of reliable, whole-souled and generous men, and I believe that there is no city in the country of the size and so orderly or in whose streets are so near which its citizene

rae captains have been particuof liberal views, extension experience and as those to whom, I tear I must always be under obligation, while their assistants, one and all, have left no measure untried to aid me in my work and render my visit in a strange place as pleasant and profitable as they could. With such a Mayor, aided by such men, it is not wonderful that their present good, and is, I trust, destined to be productive of still greater blessings in the future.

#### AN ABORTIONIST CONVICTED.

Madame Augustine Convicted for Plying Her Horrible Business in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24, 1873. Public interest has been deeply excited here for three days past by the trial of Mme. Augustine, alias Frazer, on the charge of producing an abortion upon a young woman named Hattice Sperling. The chief witness was the victim, who testified that she was brought here from Springfield in February last by her seducer, a blacksmith, named Kit Carson. The Madame agreed to perform the abortion for \$50 and take care of the girl, or for \$35 and the girl to take care of herself. The latter arrangement was made, and the repulsive act was performed. The fectus was thrown into a vault where it was found three months afterwards by the Coroner. The girl was sent to the Cincinnati Hospital, where her horrible story was first told to the attendant physician. The arrest of the abortionist followed, and she was committed to jail to await her trial, which has just terminated after three days of excitement and ill-concealed indignation on the part of the densely crowded:

indignation on the part of the densely crowded:
court room.

The defence relied mainly upon the obscurity of
the law in defining the term pregnancy with a
quick child, holding to the construction that there
could be no death, and therefore no abortion, because there was no evidence of life or quickening.
This was completely demolished by the prosecution, which quoted Draper, of New York, to show
that lite commenced with conception, with the
formation of the cell. The jury was only
absent twenty minutes and brought in a
unanimous verdict of guity. The abortionist
sat unmoved, having been prepared for the worst;
but when taken back to jail she weakened, and
would have fainted but for the prompt use of
brandy. She is a heavy built woman of fifty, with
a strong determined face, showing traces of
dissipation and wicked experience.

Sentence was reserved, but she will undoubtedly
get the full penalty of seven years in the Pententiary, with a fine of \$500, as there is a similar indictment impending against her. The conviction
is the first but one ever had in Ohio for the crime,
although there have been several cases.

TOLEDO REGATTA.

Aquatic Contests-Three Races for Single Sculls, Six and Four Oared Shells. TOLEDO, Ohio, July 24, 1873.

A grand review of the boats attending the regatta took place at ten o'clock to-day. Se twenty boats passed the Commodore's barge in The first race came off in the afternoon, for single

turn. There were two entries. The race was won by the Jane, pulled by W. B. Curtis, of Chicago, in thirteen minutes. thirteen minutes.

The second race was for senior six-cared shells, a mile and a haif and return. This race was the great event of the meeting. There were three entries. The race was won by the Wah-Wah-Sums, of Saginaw, beating the Excelsiors, of Detroit, and the Undines, of Toledo, in the order named. Winner's time, 19m. 12s.

The third and last race was for junior four-cared shells; distance the same as the second race. The Excelsiors, of Detroit, and Undines, of Toledo, were the only competitors. The former won in 20m. 2s.

sculis; distance, three-quarters of a mile and re-

OBITUARY.

Baron Wolverton. The Right Honorable George Carr Glyn, Baron Wolverton, died in England yesterday. He was born in the year 1797 and was elevated to the peerage in the year 1869. Lord Wolverton was the fourth son of the late Sir Richard Carr Glyn. He married, in the year 1823, Marianne, daughter of the late Bascoe Grenfell, M. P. He was educated at Westminster, and represented kendal in the House of Commons from the year 1847 to 1868. His oldest son, Hon. George Greniell Glyn, Joint Secretary to the Treasury and famous as a Parliamentary whip, will succeed to the baronetcy. It is probable that Mr. Thomas Brassey, member of Parliament for Hastings, will become the whip ta the House of Commons in place of Mr. Glyn, when the latter goes to the House of Lords.

with the oil trade in this city, has been appointed Tester and Inspector of Oils for the city and State

QUIN.—At the residence of his parents, 335 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, of cholera infantum, GEORGE BRUCE, only son of George Henry and Louisa Quin, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Funeral on Saturday, at three P. M.

[For Other Deaths see Sixth Page.]

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Royal Havana Lottery.-Prices Ro-

Silk Elastic Belts.—A Fresh Assortment of Belts, Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets at reduced prices, at MARSH & CO'S Radioal Cure Truss office, No. 2 Vesey street. Lady attendant.

Al. TURF, FIELD AND FARM.

Nee this week's number, out to-day. The College Regatta, Facts Not Romance, Our Special Review, from practical observations; the Long Branch and Saratoga Races, in full, and latest detailed summary of every event in the sporting world. TuRF, FIELD AND FARM sold by newsdealers throughout America, Europe and